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THE TIMES.

JAMES W. ALBRIGHT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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SING, LADY SING.

BY WILLIE WARD.

Sing, lady, sing that song again,
It'll open up a listening ear,
As gently as the falling of
An angel's purely-toned
It wakes a tender chord within
This subdued heart of mine,
Thy voice is sweet, yes, heavenly sweet,
Possessing power divine.

Then lady, sing that song again,
Thy voice I love to hear,
Sweet, gentle strains as thine can give,
Will bring the peace I seek,
And it makes my heart beat fast,
For then, I feel so well,
Doubt, strife, and grief, all passing by,
The night we said farewell.

The Order of Battle.

When large bodies of men approach for battle, only a proportional part of them are engaged at a time—they are replaced by another similar force—the progress of the battle is by successive engagements. On the genius and judgment of the Chief will depend the character of the action, whether it shall be defensive or offensive.

When an army awaits the attack, it takes its position and forms its line of battle according to the nature of the ground and the character and strength of the enemy's force. If offensive, the main thing is to seize upon the decisive point of the field. This point is determined by the configuration of the ground and the position of the contending forces, or by a combination of these. The defense is considered the stronger form of action of war, and a skilful general will take advantage of favorable circumstances to change the defensive into the offensive. Military writers lay down twelve orders of battle. A description of these would be too long and too complicated to interest the reader. Which of these should be followed must be decided by the chief himself on the ground, where all the circumstances may be duly considered. To concentrate a superiority of force at the decisive point is the principal purpose. This point is in the flanks or in the rear of the enemy. To do this the skill of the general is brought into requisition.

On the field of battle, the Infantry is divided into three bodies—an advanced guard, a main body and a reserve. These three bodies are separated from each other by intervals, which will depend upon the nature of the ground—the advanced guard occupying the front, the main body at a distance from one hundred and fifty to three hundred paces in its rear, and the reserve at a like interval in the rear of the main body. The troops composing these

three bodies will be formed either in columns or battalions, or be deployed. For an attack, for evolutions, or for defense against cavalry, the formation of column of battalions is the best. To repel the enemy's attack by a fire, and to present a less favorable mark of the enemy's artillery, the battalion should be deployed. The reserve should be composed of the most reliable troops, and should, if possible, be kept masked from the enemy's view and fire, until called into action. The time for engaging the reserve is either when the enemy has been shaken in its attack by the resistance offered by the main body, or when the main body is unable further to resist the enemy's efforts.

The cavalry is usually in the rear of the infantry, and should be masked from the fire until the moment arrives to bring it into action. The habitual formation of cavalry for the attack is a line of two ranks, with a reserve or support in rear. Cavalry should wait patiently until a way is prepared for its action by the fire of artillery on the enemy's infantry, or when the infantry is fatigued or exhausted, or when the infantry is in motion, so as to surprise it before it can form to receive the attack. It should direct its charge on that part of the enemy's infantry where it will be itself exposed to the least column of fire. If the infantry is in line, its charge should be made on one of its flanks; if in square, on one of the angles of the square.

The manner of placing the artillery, and its employment, must be regulated by relative importance under given circumstances with respect to the action of other arms. In defense, the principal part is usually assigned to the artillery; in offensive movements the reverse generally obtains. In defense the batteries should be distributed along the entire front of the position occupied. The distance between the batteries should not be much over 600 paces. When the wings of a position are weak, heavy batteries should be placed to secure them. A sufficient number of pieces should always be held in reserve for a moment of need. In the attack the heaviest pieces should be placed on the flanks of the ground occupied by the assailants; or on the centre, if more favorable to the end to be obtained. In all the movements of the batteries great care should be taken not to place them so that they shall in the least impede the operations of the other troops.

Yorktown Hospital.

As great diversity of opinion seems to exist in the minds of our lady friends relative to the hospital at this place, I write a short note in order to remove any uncertainty with regard to it.

We have four district hospitals. The first or general one is the old Nelson house, to which all the worst cases are sent. This is under the management of Dr. Hines, the Surgeon of the post. The next are the Regimental Hospitals belonging to each regiment, under the control of its individual surgeon. Here are sent only those cases which render the men temporarily unfit for duty.

The third is what may be termed the contagious, whose name is sufficiently explanatory of its character.

The fourth is the hospital at Biglow's Mills, about eight miles above this place, under the care of Dr. Randolph, to which are sent the convalescent patients and those who are suffering from chronic diseases.

I would suggest that persons sending delicacies and other things for these different hospitals, should always be particular to enclose in such packages the names of the kind givers, and the article presented.

When they are intended for the general hospital, let them be marked to Dr. Hines; when for any one of the different regiments, let them be addressed distinctly to the regiment. We, however, think, as a general thing, it would be best to direct all packages to Dr. Hines, marking distinctly on them the different regiments for which they are intended, when such is the case.

The Dr. informs me that he is in want of experienced professional nurses, who are willing to enter the hospital and abide entirely by his instructions.

THOMAS WARD WHITE,

Chaplain of the Howitzer Battalions.

N. B.—Papers throughout this and other States feeling an interest in the welfare of our soldiers, will please be kind enough to interest the above.

Loading Bomb Shells.

The shell is first filled up with old-fashioned, round leaden bullets, or other missiles, melted sulphur is then poured in to fill up the interstices and bind the bullets into a solid mass; the shell is then put into a kind of lathe, and a cylindrical hole of the exact size of the orifice of the shell is bored through the bullets and the sulphur; this cavity is filled with powder, even with the interior edge of the orifice, a six inch shell of the kind here described holding about half a pound. The fuse fitted into the orifice is a recent Belgian invention, made of pewter and resembles the "pen-cap" used for the patent fruit cans. An examination of this pewter cap shows, however, that it is made of two hollow discs of metal screwed together, and filled with meal powder; a number of fine holes are drilled in the lower disc, while the outer disc is entire, and marked with figures in a circle, 1, 2, 3, 4. In this state, the shell is water and weather proof. When taken for use, the gunner, by means of a small steel instrument, scoops out a portion of the outer soft metal surface, and lays bare the charge of composition powder below it. If the shell is desired to explode in one second, after leaving the gun, the scooping is made on the figure one, and if in two seconds, on the figure two, and so on; the idea being that the shells of this description shall first strike the object aimed at and do execution as a ball, and then explode, sending the bullets, as if from another cannon located at the point where the flight of the shell is arrested. Large shell of eight or ten inches are filled with powder only, and bursting, do execution by means of their fragments. These large shells are generally fired by means of a fuse of meal powder, extending through a brass plug, shrewed into the mouth of the shell; in both cases the fuse is fired by the ignition of the charge in the gun.

Capture of Merchantmen.

NORFOLK, Aug. 1.—The privateer *Gordon*, off Charleston, on Sunday last, captured and carried into Hatteras Inlet, the brig *McGulpie*, of Bangor, Maine, with a cargo of molasses. Also, a schooner from Cuba, bound to Philadelphia, with a cargo of fruits.

The privateer *Mariner* has captured another schooner with fruits.

The privateer *Fork* has captured the

brig *D. S. Marlin*, of Boston, with a cargo of machinery.

Decision of the Postmaster-General—Important to Newspaper Dealers and Readers.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CONFEDERATE STATES.
Richmond, Virginia, July 18, 1861.

Sir: The legislation of the Government of the United States, so far as it relates to mailable matter and the rates of postage, and the mode of transmitting mail matter, has been substituted by the legislation of the Confederate States, and is thereby repealed.

Newspapers and periodicals, sent to ordinary subscribers for single copies, or for more than one copy, or to newsdealers, who send large orders to supply subscribers of their own, or the general trade within the limits of the delivery of post-offices, other than at the place of publication are equally mailable matter, and cannot be sent by mail carriers or expressmen without the payment of postage. They cannot be carried, under our laws, as merchandise to supply subscribers or the regular trade, except through the mails or by express or other chartered companies, on the payment of the regular rates of postage.

The object of our legislation was to declare what should be mailable matter, and to require postage to be paid on such matter, so as to secure a sufficiency of revenue to render the Post-Office Department self-supporting. If the law be so construed as to allow the transmission and delivery of papers by express companies or others, to subscribers or dealers at points other than the place of publication, at a cost less than the regular rates of postage, it will at once be seen that the Department would lose much of its revenues; and publishers, availing themselves of such an advantage over others sending their papers by mail as to injure the circulation of the latter or drive them to the same means of transmission. And the result would be that the express companies would become the rivals of the Post-Office Department, and deprive it of a large amount of its legitimate revenues, and to that extent defeat the object had in view by Congress of making the Department self-sustaining. This reasoning does not apply, however, to books of a permanent character, other than periodicals sent in boxes or packages to merchants and dealers.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) JOHN H. REGAN,
Postmaster-General.
To the President Southern Express Co.

Does it Pay?

The Duke of Brunswick dares not leave Paris at any period of the year; his diamonds keep him chained there. He dares not sleep from home a single night. He lives in a house constructed not so much for comfort as for security. It is burglar proof surrounded on every side by a high wall; the wall itself is surrounded by a lofty iron railing, defended by innumerable sharp spear heads, which are so contrived that if any person touches any one of them, a chime of bells begins instantly to ring an alarm; this iron railing cost him \$14,127. He keeps his diamonds in a safe, built in a thick wall; his bed is placed against it, that no burglar may break into it without killing or at least wounding him, and that he may amuse himself with them without leaving his bed. This safe is lined with granite and with iron; the locks have a secret which must be known before they can be opened by violence, a

discharge of firearms takes place which will inevitably kill the burglar, and at the same time a chime of bells in every room of the house is set ringing. He has but one window in his bedroom; the gash is of the stoutest iron; the shutters are of thick sheet iron. The ceiling of his room is plaited with iron several inches thick, and so is the floor. The door opening into it is of solid sheet iron, and can not be entered, unless one be master of the secret combinations of the lock. A case of a dozen six barreled revolvers, loaded and capped, lies open upon the table within reach of his bed. It may be a great honor to be the possessor of such treasures. But does it pay?—*New York Sun*.

Col. Fisher's Regiment.

We are indebted to the politeness of J. A. Engelhard, Esq., the Governor's Private Secretary, for the following official list of the killed and wounded of the 6th regiment of State troops, in the late battle of Manassas:

Company A, Capt. Kirkland, commanding.—Privates Wm. D. Hanner and Barney Blenny, killed; 2d Lieut. Thos. A. Price; 3d Serg't Wm. W. Tarpley, and Daniel Barnes, slightly wounded; 1st Serg't James Parsons, and Barney Brennan, severely wounded, and Chas. W. Burrows, missing.

Company B, Lieut. Parish, commanding.—Private Van Buren Oakley, killed; 2d Lieut. Willie P. Mangum, mortally wounded; Serg't David C. Roberts, and Corp'l Arthur S. Carrington, severely wounded; Allen Tilly, Wm. Ray and Gaillard Laws, slightly wounded.

Company C, Captain Feeland, commanding.—Privates John A. Hutchins and Robert Falkner, killed; private Wm. P. Haley, mortally wounded; Serg't A. W. Pickett, privates Jas. Roman, Hiram W. Vickie, James Copley, Spencer B. Freeman, Silas Hutchins, Wm. Shanaboe, John E. Davis, Allison S. Glenn and Harrison Gaden, severely wounded; Harrison Pickett and Owen W. Willett, slightly wounded.

Company E, Capt. Avery, commanding.—Private Joshua M. Sorrell, mortally wounded, privates J. R. Roberts, Jacob Thomas, Thos. L. Ollis and J. C. Freeman, severely wounded; Capt. Isaac E. Avery, Serg't James E. Howell, privates Joseph Boone, Tilman Vance, Anderson J. Davis and Brice Mettee, slightly wounded.

Company F, Lieut. Carter, commanding.—Privates Jas. P. Stewart and Jas. Simpson, killed; privates Eldridge G. Thompson and W. P. Gouge, severely wounded; private Joseph B. Thompson, ear shot off; and Jas. J. Watson, slightly wounded.

Company G, Capt. Craig, commanding.—Privates G. Noah, A. B. Corriher, J. R. Corriher, J. S. Smith, Jason D. Setzer, Jno. Hess and Jacob Savitt, killed; privates John Howard and N. Lindsay Dancy, severely wounded; privates W. Rufus Owen, Henry W. A. Miller, Jacob W. Miller and Bartlett Allen, slightly wounded.

Company H, Capt. Mitchell, commanding.—Not directly in the engagement, private John W. Evans, hand shot off.

Company I, Capt. Park, commanding.—Serg't Hiram Sears, Serg't John W. Wilson and private Joseph T. Morris, mortally wounded; private Jas. H. Moring, severely wounded; and Jos. D. Ausley, slightly wounded.

Col. Charles F. Fisher killed, and Lt. Col. C. E. Lightfoot slightly wounded—making 15 killed, 7 mortally wounded, 25 severely, 21 slightly, and 1 missing—making 69. A number of others received slight injuries not worth mentioning.

The above is taken from Lt. Col. Lightfoot's official report.—*Standard*.

GEN. WISE AT LEWISBURG.—CLARKS, N. C., July 31.—Gen. Wise, after burning Gauley Bridge, fell back to Lewisburg.

WAR NEWS.

The London Telegraph and Star denounce President Lincoln's message as unsatisfactory.

QUICK TIME.—An editor in Washington says:—"We are indebted to a gentleman direct from Bull Run, for important information *in advance of the army!*"

THE CAVE IN FLORIDA.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, referring to an alleged discovery of a cave in Florida in which was found a Latin inscription certifying that it was inhabited or visited by Europeans in the eleventh century, directs the attention of American antiquarians to Cardinal Wiseman's treatise on "*The Connection between Science and Revealed Religion*," in which that accomplished scholar and archaeologist states, as a fact, when speaking of the aborigines of America, that there are manuscripts in the Vatican Library at Rome which say that this continent was known to missionaries of the Eternal City in the tenth century, and concludes his remarks by asking the question, Who can enlighten us on the subject? The records found in the Danish archives since the work of Cardinal Wiseman was written, prove that this continent was known to the Northerners before it was discovered by Columbus.

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